Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.] THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1802. [No. 613.

Sale by Auction.

On SATURDAY.

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, the corner of King and Union Streets.

Rum in hhds. and barrels,
Whisky in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quarter casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queens' Ware, and

ALSO

A variety of DRY GOODS.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad Cloths,	Irish Linens,
Cassimeres,	Calicoes,
Kerseys,	Threads,
Coatings,	Chintzes,
Halfthicks,	Bedticks,
Fearnaught,	Oznaburgs,
Blankets,	Sewing Silks,
Planes,	Muslin and Muslin
Negro Cottons,	Handkerchiefs,
Worsted and other Stockings,	India Cottons, &c &c.

THOS. PATTEN, *Auctioneer.*

November 19.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kersimeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburgs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambrick and Cotton shawls,
India Muslin and Table Cloaths,
Coloured threads and sowing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
November 19. Vendue-Master.

Just Received,

And for Sale at THOMAS PATTEN's Vendue Store, at the corner of King & Union Streets, a handsome assortment of

MAHOGANY FURNITURE,

CONSISTING OF

3 large handsome Sideboards,
1 small do. do.
1 Scrutoire and Book Case,
1 large sett Dining Tables,
2 pair Card Tables,
2 ladies' Scrutoires,
2 Stand Tables,
1 Breakfast do.
8 Quarter do.
2 Wash Stands.

Nov. 18. d

Now landing from the brig George, from Lisbon and for Sale by

R. T. HOOE, & Co.

3000 bushels of SALT,
Calcavello and dry Lisbon Wines, in quarter casks,
Lemons and Oranges, in boxes,
Onions, in boxes,
Almonds, in bales, and
a quantity of elegant
CARPETING & FOOT MATS.

Nov. 23. dtf

JAMES WILSON,

Has received, by the Industry, from London, an extensive Assortment of

FALL GOODS,

Which will be offered for Sale immediately, by the piece or package.

Also, by the above Vessel,

Seven pipes and 18 hhds. genuine old Port Wine, two years in bottles.

Nov. 1. d

For Freight or Charter,

The BRIGANTINE

EAGLE,

Burthen 176 tons, 10 months old, an excellent staunch vessels, completely equipped and sails fast.

For Sale on board said Brig,

2500 bushels Liverpool SALT,

and a few chaldrons British Coals.—Apply to J. G. LADD, or to Captain Teny on board, at Prince street wharf.

Oct. 29. d

FOR CHARLESTON,

(To sail in a few days,)

The remarkably strong built SCHOONER

SPARROW,

G. COLEMAN, master.

For Passage, apply to the Master on board, or MARSTELLER & YOUNG.

Nov. 22. d

Public Sale.

In Pursuance of a Deed of Trust from Jessee Taylor, deceased, to the subscriber, made to secure a debt due to the Bank of Alexandria, will be exposed to sale, upon the Premises, on Saturday the 4th day of December next,

THE FOLLOWING

Valuable Property.

A LOT of Ground situated at the South West corner of King and Pitt-Streets, extending on Pitt-Street seventy feet, and thirty-three feet eight inches and an half on King Street; forty three feet of this lot on Pitt Street has a depth of sixty nine feet eight and one half inches, and the remainder at the corner of King and Pitt-Streets has a depth of thirty three feet, eight inches and an half, including the House now occupied by Mr. Edmund Denny.

Terms of sale, one third of the purchase money in six months, one third in twelve months, and the residue in eighteen months.

LUDWELL LEE, Trustee.

Nov. 5. dds

Public Sale.

On Thursday next, at half past 10 o'Clock, A. M. will peremptorily be sold on Messrs. Hepburn & Dundas's wharf,

9 Hhds. 2 tierces and 34 bbls. of good SUGAR, at a credit of 60 and 90 days.

PHILIP G. MARSTELLER.

Nov. 29.

THOMAS SIMMS,

Has received by the brigs Neptune and Active,

Fresh Oranges, by the box,
Do. Lemons, do.
Soft shelled Almonds, by the frail,
Filberts by the frail,
Sweet Oil by the bottle.

He has also for Sale,

Best Derry Mustard, by the bottle,
Dipt and mould Candles, by the box,
Loaf and brown Sugar,
Olives, Anchovies and Capers, by the bottle,
English Walnuts,
Best Spanish Segars,
Raisins by the jar,
Coffee, by the bag,

Likewise, a quantity of best NEW-ENGLAND CHEESE, a general Assortment of GROCERIES, and a few hundred Bushels of excellent POTATOES.

Nov. 1. d

SAMUEL BISHOP

Has received a large supply of

Hot Pressed

AND OTHER

PLAYING CARDS,

of various qualities: which he offers by the quantity or retail, at very moderate prices.

October 11. eo

R. & J. GRAY

Have lately received an Assortment of valuable BOOKS *in the different Branches of* LITERATURE *and* SCIENCE, *chiefly of the best London editions, & a number of them in elegant Binding, which added to their former stock, form altogether the best assortment of Books ever offered for sale in Alexandria. The following are a part of those lately received, and which are not contained in their Catalogue:*

The New American Practical Navigator, by Nathaniel Bowditch, Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, being an improvement of the second edition of Blunt's Practical Navigator, illustrated with a Chart of the Atlantic Ocean. Studies of Nature, by St. Pierre, 3 vols. 8vo. ornamented with copperplates and elegantly bound in calf and gilt. Darwin's Botanic Garden, 2 vols. 8vo. bound in calf and gilt. Works of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, 8 vols. 8vo. London edition. Elements of the Philosophy of the Mind and of Moral Philosophy, to which is prefixed a Compendium of Logic, By Thomas Belsham. Political Works of Thomas Collins, enriched with elegant engravings, to which is prefixed a life of the Author by Dr. Johnston, bound in calf and gilt. Adventures of Telemachus, pocket edition, ornamented with plates, in calf and gilt. Pleasures of Imagination, by Dr. Akenside, to which is prefixed a critical essay on the poem, by Mrs. Barbauld, with elegant plates, bound in calf and gilt. Death of Abel, with beautiful plates, in calf and gilt. Plutarch's Lives, translated from the original Greek, with Notes critical and historical, and a new Life of Plutarch, by J. W. Langhorne, 6 vols. 12mo. A Selection of the Lives of Plutarch abridged, containing the most illustrious characters of antiquity, for the use of schools, by Wm. Mavor, L. L. D. Dryden's translation of the works of Virgil, 4 vols. 12mo. The Observer, being a collection of moral, literary and familiar essays, 4 vols. 12mo. The World, by Adam Fitz-adam, 4 vols. 12mo. An Enquiry into the Duties of the Female Sex, by Thomas Gisborne, M. A. The Guardian, 2 vols. 12mo. The Looker-On, a periodical paper, by the Rev. Simeon Olive-Branch, 2 vols. 12mo. Gangamelli's Letters, 2 vols. 12mo. The Gleaner, a miscellaneous production, by Constantia, 3 vols. 12mo. The Idler, by the author of the Rambler, with additional essays, 2 vols. 12mo. The Adventures of Don Quixote, translated by Dr. Smollet, illustrated with copperplates, 4 vols. 12mo. Letters from a father to his Son, by Dr. Aikin. The Traveller's Directory, or a Pocket Companion, shewing the course of the main road from Philadelphia to New-York, and from Philadelphia to Washington, with a description of the places through which it passes, and the intersection of the cross-roads, from actual survey. The works of Robert Burns complete, in 4 vols. Rural Tales, by Robert Bloomfield, author of the Farmer's Boy, to which is prefixed the Life of the author. Goldsmith's Experimental Philosophy 2 vols. 8vo. Lectures on Select Subjects, by James Ferguson. The Spectator, with sketchs of the Life of the author, & explanatory Notes, 8 vols. 12mo. The Natural and Political History of Vermont, by Ira Allen, Esq. Major-General of the militia in the State of Vermont, illustrated with a beautiful coloured Map, 1 vol. Gordon's American Revolution, 3 vols. 8vo. Bacon's Abridgement of the Laws of England, 7 vols. 8vo. Gilbert's Law of Evidence, 2 vols. 8vo. bound in calf. Burn on Insurance. Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws, 2 vols 8vo.

Also, on hand, a large Assortment of

Walkden's best British Ink-Powder, for Records; Irish Quills, Wafers, Sealing Wax, Penknives; ladies' and gentlemen's Morocco Pocket-Books; German Flutes, Violins, Violin Strings, Bows and Bridges; a complete assortment of Latin and English School-Books, folio and quarto family Bibles, school Bibles and Testaments; Account Books of every description, Slates and Slate Pencils, Ink Holders assorted, red and black Ink; Writing Paper of various qualities, and Almanacs for the year 1803, all of which will be sold at the usual retail prices, or at a liberal discount to those who purchase to sell again.

BOOK-BINDING carried on as usual.

Public Sale.

On Friday next will positively be sold at the Vendue Store,

60 Muskets and Bayonets.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

December 1.

COAL FOR SALE.

James River Coal for sale at Adams's Wharf, apply to John Dunlap,

SAMUEL CRAIG.

Nov. 23. taw

☞ *Printing in all its variety, executed at this office with neatness and dispatch.*

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership of James Patton & James Dykes having expired—those indebted to said concern are requested to make payment and those having claims are desired to bring them forward for settlement.

JAMES PATTON,
JAMES DYKES.

FOR SALE by the Subscriber at the Warehouse which the above concern occupied,

10 Hhds of ALLUM,

of the first quality from 5 to 7 cwt. each.

☞ Wanted to purchase for cash, a few thusand bushels of WHEAT, and ninety shares of Columbia bank stock.

JAMES PATTON.

Nov. 22.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscribers having commenced business in the house lately occupied by Mr. George N. Lyles, on Fairfax street, in the town of Alexandria, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have for sale, DRY GOODS, JAPANED WARE and GROCERIES, and daily expect a complete assortment of CASTINGS, which they will dispose of at the most reduced prices for Cash, Flour or Tobacco.

THOMAS L. WASHINGTON & Co.

N. B. They will also transact business on commission, and take the liberty of acquainting those who may favour them with their confidence, that they will endeavour to merit the trust reposed in them, by a faithful attention to their interest.

Nov. 23. d

JANNEY & PATON,

Have just received by the sch'r Harmony, capt. Crabtree, from Porto Rico,

20 hhds. & 250 barrels first quality Muscovado Sugars,

Also, on Hand,

Molasses, in hhds.
Grenada and Jamaica Rum, in hhds. and barrels,
Catalonia Wine,
N. England Rum, in hhds. & barrels,
Souchong Tea, of a superior quality,
Brown and Castile Soap,
Mould and dipt Candles,
Cogniac Brandy,
Fine and coarse Salt,
Men and women's Shoes,
Queens Ware in crates, assorted,

With a complete assortment of N. England and Russia CORDAGE; East-India and Russia Goods.

A L S O,

20 Hhds. Berbice Coffee,
40 do. 2d quality Sugar.

Oct. 30. d

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

Have received and for Sale,

220 pieces Bandanna Handkercheifs,
50 do. Russia Sheeting,
20 bales Cotton,
40 barrels and 10 hhds. Muscovado Sugars,
50 boxes brown Soap,
50 do. Castile do.
50 do. Candles,
30 do. Chocolate,
2 hhds. Loaf Sugars,
7 hhds. Antigua Rum,
1 hhd. clean Flax,
1 ton Rhode-Island Cheese,
7 boxes Wool and Cotton Cards,
A few pipes and half pipes of Vidona Wines, of superior quality,
Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial and Hyson skin Teas,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
206 do. Writing Paper,

A handsome assortment of Prints and Irish Linens—a large quantity of Bed-Cords and Plough Lines.

They have to RENT,

The WARE HOUSE lately occupied by Mr. John Janney, adjoining their Brick Store, and a comfortable Dwelling House on Prince street, lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Mathew For particulars enquire as above.

October 15.

JOSEPH RIDDLE, & Co.

HAVE received a conſiderable addition to their aſſortment per the Induſtry, capt. M'Kenzie, from London.

Nov. 2. d

JOHN GARDNER LADD,

Has for Sale,

Loaf and brown Sugars,
Rum, Molaſſes, Coffee,
Brandy and Gineva,
Sherry, Liſbon, Malaga, and Madeira, } WINES.
Ruſſia Sheetings and Duck,
India Cotton,
A few boxes fine and coarſe hats,
A great variety of Shoes,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Beſt American Playing Cards,
Soap and Candles,
Corſe and fine Salt,
Red Soal Leather,
James River manufactured Tobacco,
Cordage, Paper, Glaſs, Allum,
Cheeſe, Codfiſh, Shad, and Herrings,
Hyſon, Hyſon Shulan, Souchong, and Bohea } TEAS.
Refined Salt Petre,
Cordials in barrels,
Sweet Oil in boxes, Spermaceti, ditto.
Freſh Chocolate in boxes, &c. &c.
Alſo, about 50 hhds. Potomac TOBACCO.

Nov. 11. d

William Hartſhorne,

At his Store, on col. Hoge's Wharf, has for Sale,

Pennſylvania & Swediſh barr Iron,
Philadelphia lump and loaf Sugar by the hhd. or barrel,
Brown Sugar of the firſt quality, by the barrel or hhd.
Fine Salt, in ſacks,
Coarſe Salt by the buſhel,
Old Corn, Tar,
Plaſter of Paris, by the buſhel,
James River Coal,
Tobacco, in kegs,
Hay in bundles, about 200 each,

A few Lots in good ſituations on Fairfax, Wilks, Prince and Waſhington ſtreets, Sale or Rent.—Alſo for Sale, a three ſtory Bick-Houſe, on King near Fairfax ſtreet, a very good ſtand for buſineſs.

10th Mo. 11th, 1802.

WILLIAM HODGSON.

Has received by the Brutus, from Liverpool, an aſſortment of

FALL GOODS.

He has alſo on hand,

A choice parcel of Grenada Rum, Liverpool fine Salt, bottled London Brown Stout, Porter in caſks, 6 doz. each old, Port Wine in bottles, a ton of Sheathing Peper and a quantity of Grindſtones.

Oct. 15. d

Juſt received, and for Sale by

ABEL WILLIS,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
Rhode-Iſland CHEESE,
Apples,
Crab Cyder, by the barrel, of the firſt quality,
Cramberries,
Sweet Oranges,
Lemons, by the box,
Beſt Rhode Iſland Potatoes,
Mackerel, by the barrel, together with a general aſſortment of

GROCERIES and NUTS.

Nov. 16. d

WM. HARTSHORNE

Has for Sale,

The firſt quality of Liſbon and ground Allum SALT.

Alſo, a few yards ſuperfine Bolting Cloth, and Meſs Beef, in half barrels, and 1 pair of BURR STONES.

N. B. He gives Caſh for Wheat at his Mill, or in town.

11th Mo. 13. d

COTTOM & STEWART

Have for Sale, a few copies of

Judge Waſhington's Reports of Cauſes argued and determined in the COURT OF APPEALS OF VIRGINIA.

Alſo, Pothier on Obligations; Taylor's Reports; Haywood's Reports; Burn's Law of Inſurance; Park on Inſurance and Bacon's Abridgment.

Nov. 18. d

In the matter of Iſaac Kell, a BANKRUPT.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt or who have any of his effects in their poſſeſſion, are hereby required to pay and deliver the ſame forthwith to the ſubſcriber, who has been duly appointed Aſſignee of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate.

JOHN M'IVER, *Aſſignee.*

Nov. 2. 2awim

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THOMAS PAINE.

To the citizens of the United States.

LETTER THE THIRD.

To elect and to reject, is the prerogative of a free people.

Since the eſtabliſhment of Independence no period has arrived that ſo decidedly proves the excellence of the repreſentative ſyſtem of Government, and its ſuperiority over every other, as the time we now live in. Had America been curſed with John Adams's *hereditary Monarchy*, or Alexander Hamilton's *Senate for life*, ſhe muſt have ſought, in the doubtful conteſt of civil War, what ſhe now obtains by the expreſſion of the public will. An appeal to elections decides better than an appeal to the ſword.

The reign of terror that raged in America during the latter time of the Waſhington Adminiſtration, and the whole of that of Adams, is enveloped in myſtery to me. That there were men in the government hoſtile to the repreſentative ſyſtem, though it is now their overthrow, was once their boaſt, and therefore, the fact is eſtabliſhed againſt them. But that ſo large a maſs of the people ſhould become the dupes of thoſe who were loading them with taxes, in order to load them with chains, and deprive them of the right of election, can be aſcribed only to that ſpecies of wildfire rage, lighted up by falſehood, that not only acts without reflection, but is two impetuous to make any.

There is a general and ſtriking difference between the genuine effects of truth itſelf, and the effects of falſehood believed to be truth. Truth is naturally benign; but falſehood believed to be truth is always furious. The former delights in ſerenity, is mild and perſuaſive, and ſeeks not the auxiliary aid of invention. The latter ſticks at nothing. It has naturally no morals. Every lie is welcome that ſuits its purpoſe. It is the innate character of the thing to act in this manner, and the criterion by which it may be known whether in politics or religion. When any thing is attempted to be ſupported by lying, it is preſumptive evidence that the thing ſo ſupported is a lie alſo. The ſtock on which a lie can be engrafted muſt be of the ſame ſpecies as the graft.

What is become of the mighty clamour about French invaſions, and the cry that our country is in danger and taxes and armies muſt be raiſed to defend it? The danger is fled with the faction that created it, and what is worſt of all the money is fled too. It is I only that have committed the hoſtility of invaſion, and all the artillery of pop-guns are prepared for action. *Poor fellows*, how they foam! They ſet half their own partizans in laughter; for among ridiculous things nothing is more ridiculous than ridiculous rage. But I hope they will not leave off. I ſhall loſe half my greatneſs when they ceaſe to lie.

So far as reſpects myſelf I have reaſon to believe and a right to ſay, that the leaders of the reign of terror in America, and the leaders of the reign of terror in France, during the time of Robeſpiere, were in character the ſame ſort of men, or how is it to be accounted for, that I was perſecuted by both at the ſame time. When I was voted out of the French Convention the reaſon aſſigned for it was, that I was a foreigner. When Robeſpiere had me ſeized in the night and impriſoned in the Luxemburg (where I remained eleven months) he aſſigned no reaſon for it. But when he propoſed bringing me to the tribunal, which was like ſending me at once to the ſcaffold, he then aſſigned a reaſon, and the reaſon was "*for the intereſt of America as well as of France,*"—*Pour l'interet de l'Amerique autant que de la France.* The words are in his own hand writing and reported to the Convention by the committee appointed to examine his papers, and are printed in their report, with this reflection added to them, "*Why Thomas Paine more than another? becauſe he contributed to the liberty of both worlds.*'

There muſt have been a coalition in ſentiment, if not in fact, between the terroriſts of America & the terroriſts of France, and Robeſpiere muſt have known it, or h could not have had the idea of putting America into the bill of accuſation againſt me. Yet theſe men, theſe terroriſts of the n w world, who were waiting in the devotion of their hearts for the joyful news of my deſtruction, are the ſame banditti who are now bellowing, in all the hackneyed language of hackneyed hypocriſy, about humanity, and piety, and often about ſomething they call infidelity, and they finiſh with the chorus of *crucify him, crucify him.* I am become ſo famous among them they cannot eat or drink without me. I ſerve them as a ſtanding diſh, and they cannot make up a bill of fare if I am not in it.

But there is one diſh, and that the choiceſt of all, they have not yet preſented on the table, and it is time they ſhould. They have not yet *accuſed providence of infidelity.* Yet according to their outrageous piety, ſhe muſt be as bad as Thomas Paine; ſhe has protected him in all his dangers, patroniſed him in all his undertakings, encouraged him in all his ways, and rewarded him at laſt by bringing him in ſafety and in health to the promiſed land. This is more than ſhe did by the Jews, the choſen people, that they tell us ſhe brought out of the land of Egypt and out of the houſe of bondage; for theyall died in the wilderneſs and Moſes too.

I was one of the nine members that compoſed the firſt committee of Conſtitution. Six of them have been deſtroyed. Seyies and myſelf have ſurvived. He by bending with the times and I by not bending. The other ſurviver joined Robeſpiere and ſigned with him the warrant for my arreſtation. After the fall of Robeſpiere he was ſeized and impriſoned in his turn and ſentenced to tranſportation. He has ſince apoligiſed to me for having ſigned the warrant, by ſaying, he felt himſelf in danger and was obliged to do it.

Herault Sechelles, an acquaintance of Mr. Jefferſon and a good patriot, was my *ſuppliant* as member of the committee of conſtitution, that is, he was to ſupply my place, If I had not accepted or reſigned, being next in number of votes to me. He was impriſoned in the Luxemburg with me, was taken to the tribunal and the Guiliotine, and I, his principal, was left.

There were but two foreigners in the Convention, Anarcharſis Cloots and myſelf. We were both put out of the Convention by the ſame vote, arreſted by the ſame order, and carried to priſon together the ſame night. He was taken to the Guiliotine and I was again left. Joel Barlow was with us when we went to priſon.

Joſeph Lebon, one of the vileſt characters that ever exiſted, and who made the ſtreets of Arras run with blood, was my ſuppliant as member of the Convention for the department of the *Pes de Calais.* When I was put out of the Convention he came and took my place. When I was liberated from priſon and voted again into the Convention, he was ſent to the ſame priſon and took my place there, and he went to the Guillotine inſtead of me. He ſupplied my place all the way through.

One hundred and ſixty eight perſons were taken out of the Luxemburg in one night, and a hundred and ſixty of them Gulliotined the next day, of which I now know I was to have been one; and the manner I eſcaped that fate is curious and his all the appearance of accident.

The room in which I was lodged was on the ground floor, and one of a long range of rooms under a gallery, and the door of it opened outward and flat againſt the wall; ſo that when it was open the inſide of the door appeared outward, and the contrary when it was ſhut. I had three comrades, fellow priſoners with me, Joſeph Vanhuile of Bruges, ſince Preſident of the municipality of that town, Michael Robbins and Baſtini of Louvain.

When perſons by ſcores and by hundreds were to be taken out of priſon for the Gulliotine it was always done in the night, and theſe who performed that office had a private mark or ſignal by which they knew what rooms to go to and what number to take. We, as I have ſaid, were four, and the door of our room was marked, unobſerved by us, with that number in chalk; but it happened, if happening is a proper word, that the mark was put on when the door was open and flat againſt the wall, and thereby came on the inſide when we ſhut it at night, and the deſtroying angel paſſed by it. A few days after this Robeſpiere fell and Mr. Monroe arrived and reclaimed me, and invited me to his houſe.

During the whole of my impriſonment, prior to the fall of Robeſpiere, there was no time when I could think my life worth twenty-four hours, and my mind was made up to meet its fate. The Americans in Paris went in a body to the Convention to reclaim me, but without ſucceſs. There was no party among them with reſpect to me. My only hope then reſted on the Government of America that it would *remember me.* But the icy heart of ingratitude, in whatever man it be placed, has neither feeling nor ſenſe of honor. The letter of Mr. Jefferſon has ſerved to wipe away the reproach and done juſtice to the maſs of the people of America.

When a party was forming in the latter and of ſeventy-ſeven and beginning of ſeventy-eight, of which John Adams was one, to remove Mr. Waſhington from the command of the army, on the complaint that *he did nothing*, I wrote the fifth number of the Criſis and publiſhed it at Lancaſter (Congreſs being then at Yorktown in Pennſylvania) to ward off that meditated blow; for though I well know that the black times of ſeventy-ſix was natural conſequence of this want of military judgment in the choice of poſitions into which the army was put about New-York & Jerſey I could ſee no poſſible advantage, and nothing but miſchief, that could ariſe by diſtracting the army into parties, which would have been the caſe had the intended motion gone on.

General Lee, who with a ſarcaſtic genius joined a great fund of military knowledge, was perfectly right when he ſaid, *We have no buſineſs on iſlands, and in the bottom of bogs where the enemy, by the aid of its ſhips, can bring its whole force againſt a part of ours and ſhut it up.* This had like to have been the caſe at New-York, and was the caſe at fort Waſhington, and would have been the caſe at fort Lee, if General Greene had not moved inſtantly off on the firſt news of the enemy's approach. I was with Greene through the whole of that affair, and know it perfectly.

But though I came forward in defence of Mr. Waſhington when he was attacked, and made the beſt that could be made of a ſeries of blunders that had nearly ruined the country, he left me to periſh when I was in priſon. But as I told him of it in his life time, I ſhould not now bring it up, if the ignorant impertinence of ſome of the federal papers, who are puſhing Mr. Waſhington forward as their ſtalking-horſe, did not make it neceſſary.

That gentleman did not perform his part in the revolution better, nor with more honor than I did mine, and the one part was then as neceſſary as the other. He accepted as a preſent (though he was already rich) a hundred thouſand acres of land in America, and left me to occupy ſix feet of earth in France. I wiſh, for his own reputation, he had acted with more juſtice. But it was always known of Mr. Waſhington, by thoſe who beſt knew him, that he was of ſuch an icy and death-like conſtitution, that he neither loved his friends nor hated his enemies. But, be this as it may, I ſee no reaſon that a difference between Mr. Waſhington and me ſhould be made a theme of diſcord with other people. There are thoſe who may ſee merit in both, without making themſelves partizans of either, and with this reflection I cloſe the ſubject.

As to the hypocritical abuſe thrown out by the federaliſts on other ſubjects, I recommend to them the obſervance of a commandment that exiſted before either Chriſtian or Jew exiſted.

"Thou ſhalt make a covenant with thy ſenſes.
"With thine eye, that it beholds no evil.
"With thine ear, that it hears no evil.
"With thy tongue, that ſpeaks no evil.
"With thy hands, that they commit no evil."

If the federaliſts will follow this commandment, they will leave off lying.

THOMAS PAINE.

Federal City, Lovell's Hotel, Nov. 26, 1802.

ANSWER.

Of the General Aſſembly of Vermont to the Governor's Speech.

SIR,

WE have heard your Excellency's patriotic addreſs with much ſatisfaction We moſt ſincerely wiſh, that the juſt and generous feelings, by which you are actuated, may not only pervade the Legiſlature, but every other branch of the government. We are properly impreſſed with the weighty truſt of appointing the

public functionaries. In our execution of that duty, we shall endeavour to adhere to those maxims of propriety which you have so forcibly inculcated in the beautiful language of elegant simplicity. We, with you, sir, most sincerely lament the progress of PARTY SPIRIT. True it is, and with sorrow we do acknowledge, that the moderate, the wise, the prudent WASHINGTON, with all his great and good qualities did not escape from the tongue of slander. Endeavors also have been made at no distant period, to envelope in a cloud of black detraction those patriotic exertions of an ADAMS, so highly auspicious, and evidently serviceable at an early period of our Revolution, in an hour of extreme weakness, before even we had arrived at the years of political manhood. But the animadversions on the administration of our present Chief Magistrate—our mild, our serene, our benevolent JEFFERSON, have been cloathed in language and charged with peculiar & unprecedented venom. The purity of his motives, the applause he receives from the great majority of his fellow citizens, however sweeten his injured feelings and create in his heart a generous and beneficient compassion for his revilers.

Whilst we do not all embrace the same political sentiments, we *unanimously* deplore this increasing party spirit—this vehement zeal, which tends to inflame the passions, and misguide the judgment.

We unite in our wishes, that every error in Government may be strictly watched and publicly analysed, not in the indecorous phrase of contumelious slander, but in that pure and chaste language, by which, and which alone, the page of argument can be adorned, or conviction enforced on the honest, intelligent and inquisitive mind.

We are sensible that our interest & safety, as a state, are involved in our Federal connection with our sister states, and we will unite most cordially, in every measure which tends to strengthen the union, and augment the dignity of the United States.

In the new arrangement necessary to be made respecting the choice of Representatives to Congress, that strict regard shall be had to the interest and convenience of the electors, which the importance of the subject requires.

We, with heart felt pleasure, Sir, embrace this opportunity of assuring you that we view your unremitted attention to the discipline of our brave and Merritorious Militia, as a strong additional proof of that parental solicitous care with which you have constantly watched over the interests of this State. The propriety of extending the public patronage, in providing them with fire arms and field artillery, as far as circumstances will permit, shall be made the subject of early discussions.

The flourishing state of our Schools and Colleges cannot fail of giving high satisfaction to the Legislature of a people, who maintains as a primary article of their political creed, that Science and virtue are the corner stones of a Republican Government.

We shall be ready to receive any other communication from your Excellency which you may be pleased to lay before us, hoping that all our public acts may conduce to the best interests of the state, and that you may receive all that satisfaction, in your high office, which does result, and can alone result from the consciousness of being the principal labourer for the common good.

BURLINGTON, November 4.

In our last week's paper we published the answer of the General Assembly to his Excellency the Governor's speech. The propositions of amendment to the same, when before the House, were not stated. It has been requested of us to remark, that an amendment was proposed to strike out the whole of what might be deemed a PARTY BUSINESS, and to substitute a more general address. The motion being lost, it was also proposed to strike out what related to Mr. Adams; this was lost—87 to 92. Similar propositions were made on the article respecting Mr. Jefferson, in whole, and afterwards in part; but every amendment proposed was negatived.

The answer to the Speech, as reported by the Committee, having been resolved on, and carried; the following PROTEST has since been entered on the Journal, with the signature of a great part of the minority.

WE, the undersigned Members of the House of Representatives of the Freemen of the State of Vermont, having voted in the negative, upon the question of the answer of his Excellency the Governor's Address to the Council and this House, do, in pursuance of our constitutional right, insert the following reasons for our votes, upon the minutes of the Journals.

1st. Because, in the fourth and fifth paragraghs of the answer, the majority have expressed sentiments upon characters and subjects, to which the Address of his Excellency has no relation, and *favors strongly* of that party spirit, which it was the design of his Excellency's address to discourage and allay; and which, it has been the united endeavours of the undersigned, through the progress of the debate, to moderate and assuage.

2dly. Because the fifth paragraph, under the mask of flattery, contains an insidious attack upon the official conduct of John Adams, late President of the United States, whose administration of the federal government, we highly approbate, and whose retirement into private life, if it cannot restrain the malignity of individuals, ought, at least, to have secured him from legislative censure.

3dly. Because in the sixth paragraph, fulsome adulation is bestowed on Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, highly unbecomming a dignified Assembly of the representatives of a free people to offer, or the chief Magistrate of a great nation to receive without sensations of disgust. And because the answer to the Address, in the same paragraph asserts that "the purity of the motives, and the applause which the President of the United States receives from the great majority of his fellow-citizens, must *sweeten* his injured feelings, and create in his heart a generous compassion for his revilers;" when we cannot know the purity of his motives, or that he now receives the applause of the great majority of his fellow-citizens, or what effect such applause might have to *sweeten* his injured feelings; nor has his public conduct afforded any evidence of such compassion for his revilers; and because it is highly improper to offer this consolation to the President of the union, in a reply to the Governor's Address, which does not point to the subject.

4thly. Because the language of the Answer is peurile, feeble and totally inconsistent with that dignity of style, becoming a legislative assembly.

5thly. Because the answer compliments his Excellency upon his style, when it should have approved his official conduct, and adopted expressions which might have been pardonable, but ought to have been corrected in a youth in the first classes of education.

6thly. Because the expressions of "beautiful language," "elegant simplicity," "black detraction," "contumelious slander," "our mild, our serene, our benevolent, and "page of argument," are as strong instances of a violation of rhetorical propriety, as the sentiments of the answer are an infringement of legislative decorum; and lest the impropriety of the sentiments, the imbecility and boldness of the language, and the grammatical inaccuracies, of the reply to his Excellency's speech should be imputed to us, individually, and the party zeal which it tends manifestly to excite among our fellow-citizens, be charged upon us by our constituents, we do exercise our right in thus publicly protesting against the same. And altho' we are unhappily in a minority, we console ourselves in the reflection that we have in vain proposed conciliatory amendments, combated the zeal of party with moderation, and the perverseness of power with that charity which suffereth long and is kind; and we doubt not that we shall meet the applause of our constituents, and the approbation of men of discernment, science, virtue and literary taste.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 26.

French evacuated St. Domingo.

Mr. Bassett, owner of the ship Cerseus, arrived here yesterday from Jamaica, informs us that the day before he sailed, news had been received there, by American vessels that the French troops had evacuated the different fortified places of St. Domingo, in consequence of the formidable opposition of the Blacks; and had gone to the Island of Tortuda, to wait for reinforcements. This information was generally believed at Kingston; at which port nearly thirty sail of American vessels had recently arrived from the different ports of that Island.

The Kingston Daily Advertiser of the 1st inst. contains an extract from the Barbadoes Mercury of the 19th October, relative to Martinique. Which states, that late accounts from Martinique represent the French as adopting the most shocking acts of revenge against the free coloured people there, many of whom have been wantonly murdered, and their bodies found in the streets in the morning. They seem also still to feel some resentment against the British, all of whom remaining there are compelled to take oaths of allegiance to the Republic or quit the country within six weeks; and no English vessels is allowed to lay off the barbor longer than six hours. The accounts before stated of the French troops being very unhealthy, is confirmed by the following articles from the St. Vincents Gazette of the 9th October.

"Accounts from Martinique state that upwards of 100 of the French troops have died of the fever, and the hospitals filled with the sick. The prefect has given notice to the English merchants to desist from doing business, and to leave the island in six weeks unless they take the oath of allegiance."

November 27.

Entered, schooners Daphne, ——, St. Croix; Sally, Thomas, St. Johns, N. S.; Red Bird, Walker, Washington, N. C.; Polly, ——, Newport; sloop Lucy, Prince, Jamaica.

Cleared, Ship L'Invention, Tardiff, Leghorn; brigs Little Sarah, Chapman, Barbadoes; Catherine Ray, Hallock, Malaga; schooners Fancy, Boden, Newfoundland; Venus, Sears, Savannah; sloop Sally, Paddock, Martinique, and a market.

NORFOLK, Nov. 25.

Arrived the British sch'r Nancy, capt. Dill, from Antigua, & 13 days last from Bermuda.

Arrived the British sch'r Elizabeth and Mary, Capt. Astwood, 18 days from Turk's Island. Left there the snow Equator, ——, for Boston, and brig Peace, Gibson, for New-York. In lat. 34, 20, long. 75, spoke the sloop Lucy, Bunce, 30 days from Jamaica, bound to New-London.

In the above vessel came passenger Mr. Driver, mate of the ship Nancy Nivison, capt. Riddick, of and bound from this port to Jamaica, which ship was cast away on the night of the 26th Oct. on Cotton Quay, near Turks-Island. All the crew, sails, rigging, and part of the cargo were saved and carried to Turk's-Island, but the vessel is lost.

Arrived the British brig Kingston, 44 days from the Bay of Honduras.

Arrived (in distress) the Danish sch'r John, capt. Bulkin, from N. York bound to Tortola. On the 22d Oct. in a heavy gale of wind they lost both masts, the sails, poultry and every thing on deck.

Arrived the brig Jason, capt. Webster, 30 days from Grenada, via George-Town, N. C.

Arrived (in distress) the sloop Hero, capt. Russel, from St. Thomas's.

Alexandria Advertiser.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2.

MELANCHOLY NEWS FROM CAPE FRANCOIS.

Capt. Appleton arrived here yesterday in the brig Polly, 35 days from Cape Francois, has furnished us with the following distressing intelligence from that ill-fated colony: He states, that Port-de-Paix, had been burnt and pillaged by the blacks, and many of the white inhabitants murdered; that Aux Cayes was closely besieged, and it was expected would share the same fate; that a severe action was fought on the 14th Oct. at a short distance from the Cape in which the blacks were victorious; at which time a fort was taken, just without the town, the artillery taken out, and the magazine blown up; that on the evening previous to this engagement, a black General, with 1500 men, deserted Le Clerc's army and joined their former companions in arms; and that it was expected Christope would follow the same example; that the force of the blacks was upwards of 15000 men, and that the army of Le Clerc had been reduced by loss and sickness to 4000; that the French General, who was then without the Cape with his whole force, fearing his ability to protect the town, had sent orders for the sick and wounded to be removed from thence, and given permission for the women and children to depart; that all the valuable effects of the army and of the citizens were removing on board the fleet; and that the city was in hourly expectation of being besieged; that business of every kind was suspended, and the inhabitants in the utmost terror and consternation. The acting American Consul, (Mr. *Doage*) had embarked on board a vessel bound to Portsmouth. The American shipping were embargoed, and ordered off the bar; and the French ships of war placed in a situation to annoy the besiegers. A number of Americans who volunteered their services, and others, compelled to serve, were in the action of the 14th of which several were killed and wounded.

To this account, capt. Appleton adds, that a few hours previous to his sailing, he was informed, by the Proprietor of the American Coffee-House, of a report being in circulation, that an armistice had taken place between Le Clerc, and the Black General in Chief, which stipulated that the French troops should leave the Island within three days.

(Boston Gazette.)

NEW JERSEY.

Extract of a letter to the editor, dated, Trenton, Nov. 25, 1802.

"This afternoon, at 3 o'clock, a joint meeting of the two houses of the legislature took place in the assembly room.—For the office of governor three candidates were in nomination, viz:

Joseph Bloomfield,
Richard Stockton, } *Esquires.*
Aaron Ogden,

"On the first trial, an equal number of votes were given for Mr. Bloomfield and Mr. Stockton; on a second attempt, the votes were equally divided between Mr. Bloomfield and Mr. Ogden. Finding no probability of accomplishing the choice of a governor, the joint meeting agreed to relinquish the object. The vice-president still holds, and probably will continue during the year to hold, the office and attributes of governor.

"The joint meeting next proceeded to the appointment of a clerk of the supreme court. Mr. Linn and Col. Rhea were candidates, the latter was elected —33 to 19.

"The joint meeting next proceeded to the appointment of a treasurer, Jame Saltar was unanimously re-elected.

"The appointment of a clerk of the county of Essex was postponed, (by the casting vote of Dr. Scudder,) on the plea urged by Mr. Frelinghuysen, that the law of the last legislature which took the clerk's office from Col. Ogden, was unconstitutional, and that no appointment ought to be made under it until the supreme court, before whom the question now is, should decide on its constitutionality."

(Aurora.)

On Tuesday last being the anniversary of St. Andrew's Day, the following gentlemen were elected officers of the society held in this town in honor of that saint for the ensuing year:

William Wilson, President.
James Patton, } Vice-President.
James Gillies, }
Andrew Jamieson, }
James Wilson, } Managers.
Samuel Craig, }
James Kennedy, }
Rev. James Muir, Chaplain.
Dr. Charlas Douglass, Physician.
Alexander M'Kenzie, Treasurer.
James Towers, Secretary.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have any claims on FOSTER and MAY, or the Subscriber, are requested to make them known immediately; and those who are indebted will please to calculate on being called upon in a few days.

JOHN FOSTER.

Dec. 2. eo12t

FOR SALE,

A valuable FARM,

Within seven miles of Alexandria, in a high state of improvement, both as to cultivation and buildings. Also, that valuable corner Lot on which the Long Ordinary stood, and all the *real* estate in Alexandria, the property of Henry M'Cue.

CLEON MOORE.

Dec 2. eotf

NOTICE.

BATTALION COURTS of ENQUIRY will be held at Mr. Gadsby's, on Wednesday the 8th of December, at 10 o'Clock, A. M. for the purpose of assessing Fines for non-attendance in the Militia.

Dec. 2.

SAMUEL BISHOP,

BOOKSELLER, & STATIONER

Respectfully informs the Public that he has received from Lee & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, Baltimore, a fresh assortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded, could be purchased at a retail Store.

☞ TAKE NOTICE,

That S. Bishop is appointed the ONLY *Agent for Alexandria.*

—

Dr. HAMILTON's ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and Approaching Consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

—

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney General of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Healy, Bridge-Street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper, he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints, and desires to give the public testimony in favour of this invaluable medicine.

—

Dr. Hamilton's GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of

Nervous disorders,	Violent cramps in the stomach and back,
Consumptions,	Indigestion,
Lowness of spirits,	Melancholy,
Loss of appetite,	Gout in the stomach,
Impurity of the blood,	Pains in the limbs,
Hysterical affections,	Relaxations,
Inward weaknesses,	Involuntary emissions,
Seminal weaknesses,	Obstinate gleets,
Fluor albus, (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barrenness,	

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

—

HAMILTON's ESSENCE and EXTRACT of MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsey, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaints than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn, Wyth county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope-maker, South second Street, between Mary and Chestnut-Streets Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely, that his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated, the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted; when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South second-Street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER

Sworn and subscribed before Ebenezer Fetger junr. Esq. one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia County

HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and form obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being suited to every age and constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humours and eruptions; feverish and bilious complaints, and are the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any occasion.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Ascarides, or small maw worm, the Lucurbitina, or short, flat, white worm, and lastly, the Tænia, or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—It is most hurtful, and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fœtid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of sprits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number when in an advanced stage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

CASES OF CURES.

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn-keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about 20 months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by its writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee & Co.)—but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice—from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbours, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spengler, York-town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER, minister of the Moravian church, in York-town

York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try, whether by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to al appearance a meremucus, but upon close inspection quite replete with very small living animals. Not one of the sort of worms which usually afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

—

Dr. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLAISTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

—

The GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, ring worms, sun burns, prickley heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration which is essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

—

The RESTORATIVE POWDER for the TEETH and GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime & foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

—

Dr. HAHN's GENUINE EYE-WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, defluctions of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

—

TOOTH ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

—

The SOVEREIGN OINTMENT for the ITCH,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

—

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

—

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venerial disease.

—

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure,"

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. HAHN's ANTI BILLIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences—a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

—

☞ Sold likewise *by S. Pleasants, Richmond; Ross and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Fredericksburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Green, how, Williamsburg; and J. Shaw Leesburg.*

TO LET,

A convenient Dwelling House for a small Family; situated on Duke-street, near the corner of Water street. The house is completely finished; with a convenient Kitchen and other out Houses. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber at Mott's Tavern, or to Charles M'Knight, Fairfax street.

WILLIAM MITCHELL.

Nov. 13. eotf

FOR SALE,

2500 bushels of ST. UBES SALT,

Apply to

J. W. & S. LEONARD & Co.

Nov. 27. eo3t

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Contemplating a removal from the District of Columbia, as soon as he can close his out standing concerns, OFFERS FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING

Very valuable Property.

One undivided half of a FARM adjoining the Great-Falls of Potomac, on which is a good House, a new Barn, and a fine excellent Meadow——Also, a FORGE, 50 by 60 feet, covered with tin, and a Coal and Iron House, situated on the Canal made by the Potomac Company, and the right of cutting the wood for 900 years on a large parcel of land adjoining—much of this wood is convenient to the river, and may be readily transported to George-Town, the Federal City, or this place. The other half may be purchased.

Three Eighths of about eleven hundred acres of LAND, in Berkley county, adjoining the lands of the United States, at Keep Tryce Furnace and Harper's Ferry—more than half of it is in wood, and the remainder good farming land. The other five-eights may also be purchased.

An undivided moiety of 36 acres of LAND in the Common of Alexandria And adjoining the town, chiefly under fence of cedar posts and chestnut rails.

A large and handsome Brick DWELLING HOUSE, 50 by 40 feet, with a brick Stable, Smoke House, and Well of excellent water—The Garden and Yard paled in.—The House is not quite finished. It will be sold either in its present state, or finished as may suit the purchaser.

A number of LOTS on the new wharf, made by Mr. Herbert, Mr. Wilson, and the subscriber, between Fairfax street and the river Potomac; and, also, the division of the said wharf, made from Mr. Thompson's by a 20 feet street.

An undivided half of a LOT in the west side of Fairfax street, above Queen street, on which the house was burnt last winter.

For particulars, respecting titles and terms, which will be liberal both as to price and credit apply to

JOHN POTTS.

Alexandria, Oct. 17. law

ADAM LYNN

Has just received,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

Jewelry, plated, Japaned & fancy GOODS, of a superior quality, and of the newest Patterns,

CONSISTING OF

Gold Lockets, Rings, Ear-Rings, Bracelets, Watch Keys, Seals; pearl Rings, Bracelets, &c. plated Urns, Tea Pots, Castors, Candlesticks, &c. Japaned Uns; Tea Trays and Bread Baskets; gilt Necklaces, Broaches, Bracelets, Watch Keys, Seals, Chains, &c. Knives & Forks, Penknives, Razors, Scissars; Paints in boxes; marking Types in boxes complete; Snuff Boxes; plated & steel Spurrs; gold and silver Epaulets; Lace Cord, Thread, Spangles, Purls, silver Thimbles, Tooth Picks & Pencil Cases, with a number of other articles.

He has also for Sale,

Watchmakers Materials, and gilt and common Watch Keys, by the dozen, and Crucibles.

He manufactures, as usual, all kinds of Gold and Silver Work, to any pattern.

Nov. 24. dr3eotf.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from Hunting in any of my Inclosures on Blue Plains, with Dog or Gun, or from passing through the same on any pretence whatever; this practice has become so injurious to me that I am determined to prosecute the first person I find committing the like trespass, after the date hereof.

WILLIAM MARBURY.

Nov. 24. law5t‡

NEW MUSIC.

COTTOM & STEWART,

BOOKSELLERS, ROYAL STREET,

Have just received a large collection of NEW MUSIC and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Consisting of B. & C. Clarinets, German Flutes, Octave Flutes and Fifes, &c. all of which they offer for sale on reasonable terms.

Nov. 2. d

☞ Clean linen and cotton rags bought at this office.

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